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TRADE UNIONS MUST STRENGTHEN LABOR DISCIPLINE

AU161045 Tirana PUNA in Albanian 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Strengthening of Discipline -- One of the Major Fronts of the Work of Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] The strengthening of labor discipline has constantly drawn the attention of the trade unions' organs and organizations. The organized political and ideological activities to master Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the generalization and dissemination of the advanced experience, the talks, meetings, confrontations, and actions within the framework of the revolutionary movement "Standard-Bearers of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings," as well as in the context of the "Day of Enver" have resulted in the fact that a sounder and more active opinion has been created among the working people toward manifestations of breaches of discipline. Thus, for example, compared with the same period in the previous year, the number of unjustified absentees has been considerably reduced, thousands of workers who previously failed to fulfill their norms have bridged the gap, and so forth. Over 20 enterprises in Vlore District and more than 40 in Tirana District have had no single case of unjustified absenteeism in the current year.

Despite all this, we still encounter cases of breaches of labor discipline in certain sectors and directions. Failure to keep work schedules; unpermitted departures; failures to utilize working schedules, poor-quality production; production below the stipulated quantities; alien manifestations among some of the younger and immature workers with a lower educational, technical, and professional standard, and without family responsibilities -- all these constitute some of the directions in which the trade union organizations should direct their attention more profoundly and broadly. Some of the sectors in which breaches of discipline are encountered more frequently are the mines, particularly the coal mines, and the construction, communications, and communal sectors, where the average rate of absenteeism per worker is above the national average.

It is true that during the current year the number of workers who fail to fulfill their daily norms and unjustified absenteeism have been reduced, but our attention should still be drawn to the fact that one-fifth of the workers fail to fulfill their norms, that a considerable amount of unjustified absenteeism is registered in certain collectives, that certain headings of industrial production are not being fulfilled, some enterprises have experienced rising costs, and so forth.

All these are problems which the trade union organizations have tackled and will continue to tackle. But for the struggle against breaches of discipline to have the desired results, it is necessary to better coordinate the relationship between the work of persuading and educating, on the one hand, and administrative measures, on the other. Formalism and unilateralism must also be strongly opposed.

The improvement of working and living conditions also has a considerable influence on strengthening discipline. Breaches of discipline occur more frequently in those units and sectors where the administration fails to properly utilize the possibilities and funds allocated for improving the working environment. Increased cooperation between the trade union organizations, on the one hand, and the economic organs and other mass organizations, on the other, is of particular importance in the struggle against concessions with regard to strengthening discipline. The situation also requires more concrete cooperation and the adoption of essential measures also in acquainting the workers with the laws and for their enforcement, which would lead to correct solutions to concrete questions, as well as to a unification of stands against breaches of discipline, to an elevation of independent action and the role of trade union activists, and so forth.

POLITBURO APPROVES MOSCOW CEMA SESSION RESULTS

AU261933 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 26 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party considered information about the 41st extraordinary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which took place in Moscow on December 17 and December 18. The Politburo approved the activity of the Bulgarian delegation and the results of the work of the session, and gave high assessment to the adopted comprehensive programme for techno-scientific progress of the C.M.E.A. member-states up to the year 2000, which has a strategic importance for the development of the socialist community countries as a whole.

The true merit of the programme lies in the fact that it pointed out correctly the priorities for the development of techno-scientific progress, which are the core of modern techno-scientific advance. The achievement of the aims outlined in the programme will secure the accelerated establishing of the necessary preconditions for the construction of material and technical base adequate to mature socialism, for the increase of the technological and technoeconomic invulnerability of the socialist community, for the consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world.

The Politburo stressed the great contribution of the Soviet Union to the preparation of the programme and its decisive role in the successful implementation of the tasks which were outlined in it.

Principal political and economic importance has the agreement that has been reached among the C.M.E.A. member-states, that they will integrate their scientific, technical, material, financial and personnel resources on the basis of coordinated and, in some cases, of unified techno-scientific policy, for the carrying out of the programme.

The fulfilment of Bulgaria's obligations following from the comprehensive programme, has to become one of the most important political and economic tasks of the state authorities, of economic and scientific-research organizations, in the ninth five-year period and in perspective up to the year 2000.

The Politburo assigned the Council of Ministers to adopt the necessary measures for the carrying out of the tasks of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, ensuing from the comprehensive programme for techno-scientific progress.

OBZINA VISIT TO PRC FORESHADOWS CLOSER TIES

AU161159 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Dec 85 p 7

[Jozef Brezovsky commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "Prospects for the Development of Relations"]

[Text] The results of the visit by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, to the PRC represent an important positive step in relations between our states.

Jaromir Obzina remarked in this context that he sees the main significance of the visit in the fact that the program of Czechoslovak-Chinese scientific and technological cooperation was signed for the years 1986-90. This is the very first long-term document of this kind in the bilateral relations, even though the two countries have been cooperating in this field since 1952.

The long tradition of our relations was repeatedly stressed during visit. It was recalled, for instance, by the mayor of Shanghai, Tiang C'-ming [name as published], who used the occasion in order to speak about the more than 30 year-old experience in cooperation between Shanghai's industrial plants and Czechoslovakia, and expressed the wish to further develop these relations. Our participation in industrialization projects in China after the victory of the revolution is remembered very vividly, and not merely in Shanghai. One can build on these foundations, and rapidly develop these possibilities further.

Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council, expressed gratification over the development of Sino-Czechoslovak contacts in the economy and science and technology when receiving Jaromir Obzina; he underscored his conviction that the mutual cooperation in these spheres will contribute toward understanding between the peoples of our countries. The representatives of our two countries underscored the conviction that both Czechoslovakia and China will be interested in the future in building mutual relations on stable, long-term, and bilaterally advantageous foundations. Both the continuing progress of the two countries' economies and their potential enable a further expansion of mutual contacts in many spheres.

At the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, stated that one had succeeded in improving the atmosphere in relations between the PRC and the Warsaw Pact members and in reviving economic, cultural, educational, sports, and other contacts. In the last few years Czechoslovakia too, has registered an expansion of bilateral relations with the PRC. Vasil Bilak stressed in this context that our line is oriented toward normalizing relations with the PRC.

The deliberations of the last few days were oriented toward pursuing these consistent efforts.

CONFERENCE HELD ON THEORETICAL LESSONS OF 1968

Attendees Listed

LD091755 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] A statewide theoretical-practical conference with international particpants began today in Prague.

The occasion was the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the significant CPCZ document: Lessons Learned From the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress. It is organized by the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference are: Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Bejda, Otto Omolik, Miloslav Dockal, and Michal Stefanak, directors of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of CPCZ and state organs and social organizations of the National Front.

The session was opened by Comrade Jan Fojtik. He welcomed the delegations from central committees of communist and workers' parties: from the BCP, headed by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party; from the MSZMP, headed by Joszef Szabo, rector of the Political Academy of the party's Central Committee; from the SED, headed by Guenter Heyden, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the Central Committee; from the PZPR, headed by Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the Ideological Department of the party's Central Committee; from the CPSU, headed by Petr Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and delegations from the German Communist Party, headed by Bernd Hartmann, an official of the party's Central Committee, and the Communist Party of Austria, headed by Erwin Scharf, member of the party Central Committee Politburo. Also among the guests at the conference is Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Vasil Bilak made an opening speech about the laws of socialism and their implementation in the building of a new society and in the international class struggle.

Fojtik Address

LD102204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] A statewide theoretical-practical conference with international participation began today in Prague on the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the important CPCZ document: Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the start of the conference about the laws governing socialism and their application in building the new society and in the international class struggle.

Comrade Jan Fojtik dealt with the topical significance of the Lessons for the development of the CPCZ's ideological work. He said that the Lessons, by their theoretical significance and practical impact, unarguably rank among the most significant documents in the history of the CPCZ. He graphically demonstrated what a serious danger retreat from the revolutionary teaching of the working class -- Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- constitutes for socialism, how far indifference to these principles, bowing to bourgeois ideology, or succumbing to its various currents and concepts can lead. The Lessons played a significant role in uniting the party on the political platform of the April and May sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969.

They helped to direct and speed up the normalization of the life of the party and society, the process of consolidation. They helped to rectify in a relatively short period the damage done by counterrevolution, to restore the party's Marxist-Leninist character as the truly political vanguard of the working class and the working people, and to open up scope for the full assertion of the values of socialism in our country.

Jan Fojtik went on to say that the Lessons were able to fulfill this constructive and creative role because they proceeded from a principled analysis of the activity of the counterrevolution, and at the same time from an all-around analysis of the policy of the party and the development of society in the sixties. They did not content themselves with a description and characterization of how blocs of opportunists and antisocialist elements formed, but exposed the background and the fertile soil out of which the crisis situation gradually grew.

Comrade Fojtik then went on to analyze the theoretical concepts of rightwing revisionists and opportunists, which concern philosophy, history, political system, economics, culture, and art. He dealt with their Marxist-Leninist solution. He stressed that the lessons gave back their own original significance to the fundamental concepts without which one cannot orient oneself in the life of society. They freed the truth from the layers of lies which the revisionists and their publicist accomplices had piled up persistently for many years in order to damage the good name of socialism in our country and the world. He dealt in detail with the work of the mass communication media and their present-day tasks.

At the end of his speech Comrade Jan Fojtik said that the CPCZ, after the April 1969 session of the Central Committee when a new party leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak was elected, set off forward along the road of Leninism, the road leading to the restoration of the values of socialism, to the strengthening of the socialist social system and its further development. The ability of the party to creatively apply the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, and its loyalty to this teaching, has always been and will be the foundation of our successes.

Marxism-Leninism leads us to realistic thinking and at the same time to the high degree of responsibility for the future, to think always about tomorrow and not to lose sight of our aims; It reinforces our conviction about the inexhaustible strength of the liberated man. We must never forget that living, creative activity of people is the essence of socialism. The creation of conditions to ensure that an ever growing number of people adopt a conscious attitude to tasks and problems, and that they are integrated in tackling them, must be the prime concern of the party and its leading bodies, each official and party organization, Comrade Jan Fojtik said at the statewide theoretical and practical conference with international participation on the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the important document of the CPCZ: Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress.

Jozsef Szabo, rector of the MSZMP Central Committee Political Academy, compared experiences from the crisis period in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. He stressed that conclusions drawn from them are very important for the entire socialist community. They are a source of lessons primarily in that the unity and cohesion of a Marxist-Leninist party are an unconditionally essential factor for the successful development of socialist society. He also paid tribute to the results achieved in Czechoslovakia during the past 15 years, which are proof of the correctness of the course embarked on.

Pavel Auersperg, executive secretary of the journal QUESTIONS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, spoke about international political aspects of the subject under discussion.

He stressed that ideological diversion of imperialism, which tried to take advantage of certain mistakes and distortions to discredit and gradually to undermine socialist society, had a significant influence on the crisis development in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

GDR, PPR Delegates Speak

LD092211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the Ideological Department of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke about the experiences and conclusions of the crisis in the Polish People's Republic. He said the main causes of the crisis situation were deviations from Marxist-Leninist theory, nonadherence to the general laws of the building of socialism, and on this basis, the adopted erroneous decisions which unfavorably influenced the development of society. Leninist principles and the norms of party life were disturbed, and the leading role and its ideological influence were weakened. All these facts are currently the subject of Marxist-Leninist analysis.

Firm alliance and close cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ, born in the revolutionary struggles against imperialism and fascism, were stressed by Guenter Heyden, director the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the SED Central Committee. He said that the party assessed in detail the significance of the Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development for its own activity, which was reflected also in the conclusions of the 8th SED Congress in 1971. He went on to stress the significance of the cohesion and the coordinated progress of the countries of the socialist community in the current complicated international situation with the aim of halting the arms race and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

Socialism Emerged Strengthened

LD111133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The statewide theoretical and practical conference with international participation on the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the document Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress continues in Prague today. The proceedings are being attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives of the party and state bodies and of the social organizations associated with the National Front.

Zdenek Snitil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, spoke about the experiences of the CPCZ in the construction of socialism. He said that the document Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress, and the resolution On Topical Issues of Party Unity had profoundly influenced further social development and had become one of important steps along the road toward shaping the party's line in the stage of building advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. Their study within the whole party and work with them had contributed to the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist unity of the party and its leading role, and to deepening the bonds between the party and the people.

In the Lessons, the party had clearly expressed where one has to see the main mistakes in development prior to 1968, Zdenek Snitil went on to say, and had openly dissociated itself from the substitution of scientifically-justified Marxist-Leninist approaches by subjectivism.

If the Lessons and the 14th CPCZ Congress had, however, rejected attempts to jump development stages and laid foundations to a conceptual and realistic policy, then this has nothing in common with stagnation, defensive approach, and inertia. The party proceeds from the knowledge that the present period of rapid dynamism of the scientific and technological revolution inevitably generates numerous new questions for which it is necessary to seek creatively new answers, generally practical experiences, and test new approaches to the resolution of tasks. This calls for the consistent intensification of the Leninist work style, the strengthening of the role of the subjective factor, and effective mobilization of people's initiative which aims to fulfill the set tasks. To be true to the Lessons means to understand their principles and creative and inspiring purpose, and to work in their spirit also today in tackling social problems. It means to overcome consistently and with purposeful tenacity obstacles standing in the path of the further development of our socialist society, stressed Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the state-wide theoretical and practical conference with international participation held on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the document Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress.

Fojtik Summarizes Results

LD111148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] At the close of the statewide theoretical and practical conference with international participation held to mark the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the document Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress, which took place in Prague, Comrade Jan Fojtik summed up the results of the 2-day deliberations.

He said that the conference fulfilled its role when it analyzed the living and topical character of this exceptionally important document of the history of the Communist Party, from which we draw important stimuli for our present-day political and ideological work. The experiences gained from the Lessons show how important it is that our people are convinced of the correctness of the path the CPCZ and the working people embarked on 40 years ago and in February 1948, a path of socialist revolutionary transformation, along which we have achieved significant successes.

Comrade Fojtik recalled the content of the deliberations of the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, at which Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his concluding speech that we had entered the period of the preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress with good results, a good balance sheet, and clear-cut perspective. There is a great deal of which we can be justly proud, Jan Fojtik went on to say. At the same time, we see problems and shortcomings. We also know that if we are to tackle successfully the tasks of the further stage of building socialism, we must substantially improve managerial work, especially in the national economy; improve and make more effective methods of political guidance for society. The standard of ideological work, too, must correspond to it in order for people to understand well the needs of development. They must comprehend correctly the purpose of the tasks so that they can, on this basis, identify themselves fully with the policy of the party in their implementation.

We can look into the future with certainty, said Comrade Jan Fojtik in his concluding speech. This is because at the head of our society is a solid Marxist-Leninist party, politically and ideologically united, capable of action, relying on experiences which it has gained not only from victories and successes but also from failures and temporary defeats.

The CPCZ is a party that realistically judges the tasks it faces. It sees the purpose of its existence and its entire activity in the service to the working class, the people, our nations and ethnic minorities who live on our territory. The reason we can look into the future with hope is also because in the struggle for the further development of socialism in our society, we rely on the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Present-day requirements call for working anew, stressed Comrade Fojtik, for thinking anew, which means to proceed from the realitites of this world, from the basic trends that determine development. There is nothing more damaging than to be carried away by unsubstantiated fantasies and illusions, however alluring they may sound, and to promise both possible and impossible about the future. One cannot jump development stages or ignore existing realistic possibilites to carry out our ideals. Our revolutionary ideology, materialized in the fundamental social transformations in the countries of the socialist community, freeing the working man and nations from all forms of injustice and oppression, rank and will rank among the principal realities of this world, and inevitably and even more markedly, of tomorrow's world. Ranking among these realities is and will be proletarian internationalism, in which the entry of the working class and its class allies in the political arena and its role in the current stage is reflected.

The core of internationalist unification of the working class, working people, and progressive forces of the world is the world socialist community, of which the Soviet Union is the most important force, mainstay, and hope. Our country, Comrade Fojtik stressed, is a solid and reliable member of the world socialist community. In this lies the most important factor of our guarantees.

The challenging and creative policy of the CPSU, the documents its Central Committee submitted for the nationwide discussion in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, constitutue for us an important source of inspiration along this path. This concerns primarily the draft of the new edition of the party program, whose significance goes beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union. Our ideological front, too, draws from its invaluable stimuli.

The document Lessons Learned From the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress, said Jan Fojtik in conclusion, had made an exceptional contribution to ensuring that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people had realized their place in the socialist community, in the front of anti-imperialist, progressive, and peace-loving forces. The party accordingly orients both its internal and external policy. In this lies the most important and topical significance of the Lessons.

Documents Provide Guidelines

AU121516 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Documents of a Lasting Validity"]

[Text] In a few days, 15 years will have passed since the December 1970 session of the CPCZ Central Committee which evaluated and drew a line under the party's course in the period of intraparty and social crisis of the years 1968-69.

The session discussed and adopted two important documents -- the Lesson Learned From the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th Party Congress; and the Resolution on the Topical Issues of the Party's Unity. In these documents the party generalized the experience and lessons about one of the most difficult periods in its history.

At that time the Central Committee charged the entire party, all its agencies and organizations, all Communists, with the task of reverting to these documents as to a living history textbook, the study of which will enable us to avoid repeating the mistakes and errors of those times.

"The lessons learned in the great trials, struggles, and harsh battles commit our party, every Communist and every honest citizen of our country with a socialist way of thinking, to protect and develop socialism and never again to permit it to be threatened by anybody, no matter whether he hide behind the most beautiful words and slogans. This is our revolutionary, national, class, and international duty."

Quite a long time has passed since the day when these documents were adopted, but we are constantly reverting to them -- literally as though they were a textbook. Because, in fact, the Lessons contain a deep analysis of the manifestations of the intraparty and social crisis and of the causes, mistakes, and errors which led to them; the Lessons reveal the counterrevolutionary activity and nature of the far-reaching plans harbored by the antisocialist and rightwing opportunist forces.

With the passing of time it has been clearly affirmed how correct and farseeing were the conclusions drawn by the party from the critical period and contained in the documents. It has been proven that international imperialism, headed by the reactionary forces which represent the U.S. military-political complex, continues to strive to weaken the world socialist community, making use of every opportunity for disrupting its cohesion and for stirring up nationalism and anti-Sovietism.

This was also proved by the events which occurred a few years ago in Poland. The international reaction continues to maintain its antisocialist positions, even though it uses a different kind of camouflage and methods for its counterrevolutionary activity. The socialist countries cannot face their enemy with their hands in their pockets. With the example of the attempt at a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in the CSSR, we have verified something that is of lasting validity: namely, the unambiguous lesson that proletarian, socialist internationalism was, is, and will always be the strongest weapon of the communist and workers movement. Its consistent implementation in relations among the socialist countries ensures their unity, their security with regard to any and all aggressive whims, and their cooperation and mutual assistance in resolving all issues of the development of socialism.

Reflections about the documents of December 1970 lead us, above all, to recognize that an intraparty and social crisis did not crop up suddenly and from nothing, but that it was deeply rooted in the preceding years. Apart from the difficulties which stemmed from the complicated nature of the totally new tasks which emerged before the party and the society in the period of socialist construction, weighty mistakes also emerged, which were of a subjective nature. The solution of many topical problems was being constantly postponed, and this enabled the revisionists to foist their false recipes on society, which was demanding changes. On the other hand, the party and state leadership of those times time and again formulated tasks which were insufficiently elaborated and unrealistic. The Leninist principles of nationality policy were implemented inconsistently, and the principles of democratic centralism and intraparty democracy violated.

The extremely serious thing was the weakening of ideological work and its replacement by administrative measures. The struggle against bourgeois ideologies and petit bourgeois tendencies was not conducted with the necessary adherence to principle; the theoretical work was not developed in harmony with the needs of the social development; and there was a lack of well-substantiated replies to many questions of theory and practice.

However, in a class-divided world it is impossible to make concessions from revolutionary vigilance; the ideas of Marxism-Leninism must be consistently defended, developed, and creatively applied in the party's policy. We have paid dearly in our practice for not enforcing these important principles with sufficient firmness.

The onslaught of rightwing forces was supported by various forces of international reaction and by the institutions and centers of psychological warfare, which saw in the revisionists instruments they would be able to use for their antisocialist aims. They supported the revisionists both politically and materially in all possible ways.

In 1968 the situation came to a head, turning into a direct assault on the foundations of the socialist system in our country -- on the political power of the workers class, the leading role of the party, the socialist ownership of production assets, and on Socialist Czechoslovakia's internationalist ties with the fraternal socialist parties and with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism. An acute counterrevolutionary situation arose, fully exposing the opportunist policy of the then-party leadership led by A. Dubcek.

Under these circumstances it was necessary to decide whether to wait for the counterrevolution to unleash a fratricidal fight and risk the death of thousands of people, or to forestall such a tragedy in good time. The resolute step taken by our allies, which was not immediately understood by everyone, brought about a fundamental turn in the course of events. It established essential conditions for the unification of the Marxist-Leninist forces, permitting them to wage a tenacious struggle against the advocates of the right wing.

With the passing of time, we realize very well the role played by the new leadership of our party, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, in overcoming the crisis and its repercussions. Owing to its principled and simultaneously creative course of action, the positions of socialism were becoming firmer step by step and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism were consistently gaining ground in the policy of the party and the state. This honest and open policy was enlisting a steadily growing part of the working people for overcoming the damage caused by the right wing. On this basis it was possible to consolidate society and, subsequently, formulate the program of further socialist construction.

The experiences of the seventies, said Comrade Gustav Husak on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Lessons, confirmed the permanent validity of the conclusions anchored in the two documents. "They demonstrated the irreplaceable importance of the unity of the party and its leading role in society, its close bonds with the people, loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and its scientifically founded program for developing society. This program enjoys the support of broad strata of the working people, for the successful advancement of socialist construction. We will continuously reinforce these fundamental pillars of the party's life and work."

Having learned the lesson of the events of more than 15 years ago, we realize once again the great importance of our membership in the world socialist community, and the importance of the assistance that made it possible for us to thwart the plans of imperialism to tear our country out of this fraternal alliance. Today our country is a firm part of this community and further strengthens and develops its cooperation and unity with the fraternal countries. Particularly firm are the links tying us with the Soviet Union, which we view as a loyal and reliable ally, the safeguard of our security, and the guarantee of the further socialist development in Czechoslovakia.

The recent meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague was a new expression of these relations. On this occasion the two representatives voiced great appreciation for the steady intensification of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the area of political relations, in the economy, and in the sphere of science and technology.

The socialist countries' joint foreign policy seeks to improve the international atmosphere. We fully realize our responsibility, together with all peace-loving forces, to work for international detente, reduction of armaments, a positive turn in European and world affairs, and lasting peace and the security of nations.

In the 65 years of its struggle against capitalism, for the liberation of our country from fascist occupation, and in the period of building socialism, the CPCZ has won great authority. Communists perceive this confidence as a lasting obligation to demonstrate their ability to guide the working people toward the further progress and development of society. In the foreground of our attention today is the task to speed up the social and economic development of the republic and to raise efficiency and quality in all branches of the national economy. We know well that there is only one way leading in this direction: the path of the full utilization of progress in research and development.

We are in the midst of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. In the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th and 16th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, we invite the active participation of everyone who has the well-being of our socialist homeland at heart and wants to contribute to its prosperity. In the spirit of the "Lessons," in the spirit of its permanently valid conclusions, our party will tirelessly exert efforts for the ideas of the further development and perfection of socialism to win the minds and hearts of all our upright citizens.

'ILLEGAL' BORDER CROSSING, SMUGGLING THWARTED

LD262154 Prague Domestic Sevice in Czech 2030 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] A citizen attempted to make use of the Christmas period of peace and quiet for an illegal crossing of our state border to the West. He wished thus to solve his personal problems. Thanks to the decisive action of the members of the border guard from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [as heard] he was prevented form doing so.

There was not complete peace at the border crossing of Pomezi either. A 33-year-old Czechoslovak citizen was apprehended there, who on his return from the FRG did not declare several photographic cameras and equipment valued at Kcs35,000 to customs officials. He will be charged with the criminal act of breaking regulations about circulation of goods in contact with foreign countries.

ELBE CLEANUP LINKED WITH BORDER ACCORD

LD261750 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Hamburg, 26 Dec (DPA) -- In an interview with the HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT newspaper, Minister of Inner-German Relations Heinrich Windelen affirmed that the GDR is seeking linkage between cleaning up the Elbe, which Bonn wants, and recognizing the frontier as lying in the center of the river, which East Berlin demands. Windelen said that this linkage between both problems was "not proper" and an excuse. It appeared that the GDR wanted to avoid the financial burden of cleaning up the Elbe.

But the minister thought that a solution could be found. In other disputed questions between Bonn and East Berlin, too, it had merely been noted that understanding could not be reached and then practical problems had been sorted out after all. [as received]

SCIENTIST NOTES HALLEY COOPERATION, MARS PROBE

LD262142 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The deputy director of the GDR Institute for Space Research, Prof (?Ralph Joachim), has described participation in investigations into Halley's Comet as an example of peaceful international research cooperation. He told ADN that the main area consisted of preparation for the data to be received from the Soviet Vega missions. For this project the GDR was making available modern Robotron image-processing technology and corresponding computer programs. This contribution was particularly significant because the path corrections would be made for all other international projects to investigate the comet from the information that would arrive from Vega I. This includes the Giotto mission by the Western European space organization: ESA. Professor (?Joachim) went on to say that the Vega experiment would keep scientists throughout the world busy for some time. However, there are already agreements for a further major project. As a result of an offer from the USSR, the Interkosmos partners, together with Western European countries, are preparing to investigate the Martian moon Phobos. In this experiment, due to start in 1988 with the start of a Soviet mission, the GDR will again participate with equipment and scientific work.

VIENNA PAPER REPORTS GDR INSTALLING FRG CABLE TV

AU231944 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 21 Dec 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "State and Party Chief Honecker Makes a Virtue of Necessity; East Bloc Premiere: GDR Installs TV Cable With Western TV"]

[Text] Every night when it gets dark, the class enemy comes into the GDR apartments. Pushing a button is enough, and millions of GDR TV viewers turn away from the GDR and, via the Western evening news, turn to the "Schwarzwaldklinik" [popular FRG TV soap opera], or they travel to "Dallas" to have a look at the glamorous world of capitalism.

The West German TV programs "ARD" and "ZDF" can be more or less well received in 80 percent of the GDR area with antennas. Only the heartland of Saxonia is -- for topographical reasons -- greatly handicapped in this respect.

This is going to be changed now. The Dresden Bezirk is going to get a TV cable system -- with Western TV.

GDR Chief Honecker, who at times displays an astonishingly flexible and pragmatic policy, is thus launching a premiere in the East Bloc. Long past are the times of Ulbricht, when groups of the party youth -- led by the then FDJ chief Honecker -- raided houses and broke off TV antennas aligned toward the West. The latest hit in the GDR market are (very expensive) color TV sets, in which the PAL system is already installed, so that the GDR people can see the West in its brightest colors. (The East Bloc uses the SECAM color system.)

Honecker's GDR television motto "Equal Rights for All" now provides for the installment of a cable system in all GDR regions where in the past reception of FRG or West Berlin programs was impossible with antennas. Naturally the SED regime -- out of ideological bashfulness -- cannot afford to take an initiative in this direction itself. Thus, the green light has been given for a kind of citizens' initiative in the local communities which then, at their own (high) cost and under their own steam, install the cable system.

From the viewpoint of this regime there are of course some good reasons for this astonishing cable installment operation carried out in agreement with the regime. In the Dresden Bezirk that is cut off from Western TV -- called "valley of the ignorant" in GDR jargon -- the number of applicants for emigration has to date been the highest.

For quite some time the regime has regarded the consumption of ARD and ZDF programs by GDR viewers as a kind of useful valve. Critical reports from the FRG transmitters about shortcomings in their own country and about the drawbacks of the "Golden West" are more credible to GDR citizens than the anti-Western propaganda of GDR mass media. As a GDR writer put it: "Our people do not believe anything on GDR television, not even if our evening news says that the sun will rise tomorrow."

Because of this lack of credibility and the terrible dullness of the GDR television programs, the GDR regime has been facing a serious problem with the population of the Dresden "valley of the ignorant" and the other GDR regions where Western TV cannot be received -- problems that have harmed the economy. The smartest residents of these regions are seeking to move to "better" GDR regions, and from there no one wants to move to the "valley of the dead eyes," which thus threaten to "dry up" and wither away.

HAGER LEADS DELEGATION TO CUBA FOR TALKS

Activities in Cuba

For Havana and East Berlin ADN coverage of the visit to Cuba by a delegation led by Secretary of the SED Central Committee Kurt Hager, including a speech given at the inauguration ceremony of the Timina brewery in Camaguey, see the Cuba section of the 26 December Latin America DAILY REPORT.

Returns to Berlin

LD251545 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Today the GDR party and government delegation led by Kurt Hager arrived back in Berlin from Cuba. Over the past few days, the deputation had talks with leading politicians of the Latin American state. In a conversation, Kurt Hager and Cuba's leader, Fidel Castro, praised the close relations of both countries which are developing dynamically. They renewed the resolve of their peoples to continue the dialogue with all the forces of realism and reason which are interested in maintaining peace in the world.

REQUESTS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA NOTED

LD270323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Britain, West Germany, China, and Iran have urged the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan once again. The head of British diplomacy asked the Soviet Union to give a precise timetable concerning the withdrawal. The Bonn Foreign Ministry has urged that the United Nations negotiate a solution of the crisis. In Beijing it is believed that the presence of the Soviet units in Afghanistan threatens the region's equilibrium. The Iranian Foreign Ministry statement does not refer to the Soviet Union by name. At the same time, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Tehran parliament calls attention to the fact that the United States is using the situation to justify its own presence in the region.

On a number of occasions, over the past 6 years, the Soviet and Afghan Governments have stressed that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn if the United States and Pakistan would stop their support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

OFFICIAL OBITUARY ON DEFENSE MINISTER OLAH

AU181022 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Dec 85 p 5

[Obituary: "Istvan Olah (1926-1985)"]

[Text] We hereby announce with deep sorrow that Comrade Istvan Olah, Army general, minister of defense, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, distinguished personality of the Hungarian workers' movement, died on 15 December 1985.

A committee has been formed to organized his funeral.

The MSZME Central Committee
The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic
The Hungarian People's Republic Ministry of Defence

x x x

He became minister of defense a year ago. However, he had been a soldier from the moment the People's Army was formed and as such served his homeland and the people's power. At the beginning of 1945, at the age of 18, while the war was still raging and fascism ravaged three quarters of our homeland, Istvan Olah volunteered for armed service. He told our paper about this decision in an interview a few months ago on the 40th anniversary of the People's Army. "In my native village, Nadudvar, I was one of the 200 young people who wanted to accelerate the total defeat of fascism and bring peace and the country's liberation closer. The atmosphere, the intentions, and resolution of Hungary, especially in the liberated part of the country, was reflected in those days as the ocean is reflected in a drop of water....

"After reporting for service we waited impatiently to be called up. We were able to join the Army on exactly 15 March." From that moment until his death Istvan Olah was a loyal soldier of the homeland.

He was born at Nadudvar into a poor peasant family with many children on 16 December 1926. He said, remembering the moments of liberation and his two main decisions: "It can well be said that, although at the age of 18 I knew a lot about the world, and understood many things through my family situation, my father, and my mother, I only began to understand the real meaning of those happenings later on."

Immediately after the liberation he became an active member of the Hungarian Communist Party and soon after that, member of the new and democratic Army which had just been formed. He was inspired by the same purpose as many thousands of other progressive Hungarians; accepting armed service against Hitler's Germany to show that Hungarians could not be equated with the Horthyist and Arrow Cross system.

The decision of his youth was a pledge to the cause of socialism and to serve armed forces in his homeland. In May 1945 he moved with his unit, accompanying the Soviet Army, to an Austrian theater of military operations.

After the end of the war Istvan Olah was able to return home and continue the studies he interrupted for military service. In 1947 he obtained a teaching diploma in the Debrecen teachers' training college. As soon as he received his diploma, at the party's request he put on the uniform of the People's Army again. At the beginning of the 1947-1948 academic year he was a student at the Kossuth Academy. With his abilities, he soon excelled. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1949. In 1957 he finished the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy and in 1964 he acquired the necessary modern military knowledge at the Soviet Union's Academy of the General Staff. His leadership abilities were accompanied by a deep interest in social and military sciences. He was entrusted with the great tasks of further improving and modernizing the Hungarian People's Army. In 1966 he was appointed deputy minister of defense and in 1973 became chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, as well as being promoted to lieutenant general. In 1980 he was promoted to the rank of colonel general, and in 1984 to Army general and minister of defense. He was elected a member of the Central Committee in 1975 at the 11th party congress.

The death of Comrade Olah is a great loss to our People's Army and our party. Istvan Olah always carried out his duties with great skill, undiminished will, diligence, and extreme receptiveness to new things, and many times with an effort beyond his strength; at the end his heart refused to act. He was often an initiator of solutions, based on the capacity of the country, which were appreciated even by our allies.

There is not a garrison or a larger unit in the country where people do not know personally the outstanding communist military leader. Nor is there any garrison or unit which he did not know scrupulously, both for its strengths and problems.

The Hungarian People's Army has lost a responsible communist, a commander, who was a member of the government and a military leader of the highest rank, and who practiced his high office fully convinced of internationalist principles and with ardent love for his homeland. All his actions as a commander were imbued with the awareness that our people highly value the armed service of the socialist homeland. About this, he said to our paper:

"In our people's 1,000 years of history the 40 years since liberation have meant the most splendid and dynamic period in both social and economic developments. This period has meant a splendid 4 decades in the development and strengthening of the new statehood, in the development and modernization of the military defense protecting the independence of our country."

Comrade Olah won undying merits in the strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, the fostering of armed friendship among the armies of the Warsaw Pact, and in the strenghtening of the Hungarian People's Army's international relations. He was awarded high decorations in his life both at home and abroad. Among others, he possessed the Medal for the Workers-Peasant Power and the Order of Socialist Hungary. Our deceased defense minister is mourned by the entire country.

UNIFIED PROGRAM FOR ELECTRONICS EXPLAINED

AU131534 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Dec 85 p 3

[Interview given by Laszlo Pal, head of main department at the National Technological Development Commission, to Katalin Bossanyi: "The Program for Turning to Electronics" -- first two paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Text] Little more than a decade ago we measured how advanced a particular country was by reference to per-capita steel production. Nowadays, we prefer to use quality and efficiency indicators and, if we still wish to use figures to show the direction and speed of progress, we tend to use expressions from electronics. This clearly shows the changes, which may justifiably be called revolutionary, that electronics has brought in the technical and technological advancement of mankind.

A New Approach

Of course, electronics -- the word has become almost a commonplace!! -- has changed not only the economy but our way of life and thinking. Among other things, this has been recognized by the recent parliamentary decree -- namely, a decision was made about the wider application of electronics in society and the economy on the basis of a central economic, development, and organization program. In our conversation with Laszlo Pal, head of the main department at the National Technological Development Commission, responsible for the program, the subject was the central efforts, which, to use a term succinct both in content and concept, may be called the nation's electronics program.

[Pal] Apart from the economy, the advance of electronics includes the most varied fields of science, management, education, health, and many others. Because of this, the spreading of electronics requires the help of not only an adequate system of instruments in management, the economy, and technology, but society's understanding and willingness as well. It is the intention of this new central economic development program to achieve this. One of the new features of the program is that it includes not only state regulations but also a wide range of procedures of normative regulations by relying on the firms' willingness to innovate and on prompt action by society. It is also an important feature that while we intend to give a greater role to domestic development and manufacturing in the advance of electronics, we will not in any way give up the opportunities inherent in socialist cooperation and capitalist imports.

[Bossanyi] Submitting the program, the National Technological Development Commission supported the future tasks with wide-ranging research. Based on your analysis, what sort of "snapshot" can you give of the present stage of electronics in the country?

[Pal] It can be proven by concrete facts that our backwardness compared to the industrially developed countries is growing year by year, though it is considered an economic fact today that there is a direct relationship between the level of electronics and income-producing capacity. Here are a few examples to illustrate the degree of our lag. The constant issue of telephones: In Western Europe there are 40 telephones per 100 inhabitants, whereas here there are only 15 and these are not always on a main line. If we compared the level of automation there and here, the picture would be even more bleak. But let us look at computer science, in which in the last decade -- partly because of the previous central program -- significant progress was made. Although the machine capacity has jumped 2 steps on the scale, the supply here is 4-5 times worse than, say, in neighboring Austria. The situation is more alarming if we consider this from the administerial and management point of view: In the West every 3d manager uses the services of computer science, while here it is every 20th manager....

Preparations Within Society

[Bossanyi] What kind of forceful social and economic circumstances could stimulate progress in our case?

[Pal] During the last 1 and 1/2 decades 30,000 people gained qualifications in computer science and an additional 300,000 people have learned how to use electronics. This is so much brain power that it demands room to operate. However, it is also becoming apparent that high technology cannot be bought or produced without electronics, and all this will affect the structural transformation of the industry and the chances of catching up. Last but not least, electronics will save manpower, space, material, and energy; it is reliable, and provides for a quality performance. These strong economic arguments will force a faster spread of electronics.

[Bossanyi] This most recent central program is a summing up of a great many interdepartmental and professional programs. How will it become a unified action and why is the National Technological Development Commission the mastermind behind the program?

[Pal] I consider it logical that we are responsible for directing and coordinating the central program and dealing with the economic organizational aspects, because in a wider sense, the entire process is based on technical and development activity. Besides coordinating the concepts and functions of various efforts, it is our priority to continuously draw the attention of the government and society to the need for providing the right economic conditions and coordinating international relations. The latter also refers to providing assistance for our participation in the CEMA's comprehensive technical and technological program to be signed in the near future, or looking for common grounds with foreign ideas, even with the Eureka plan. Our direct government supervision refers to four intersector programs which may be financed by a significant amount of central capital in the coming years, attainable mainly through competitions. Apart from this there is a separate program -- directed by the Ministry of Industry -- to expand the manufacturing of electronic parts. All this is rounded up by 23 programs at the branch level but these are mostly related to the main plans on entrepreneurial bases, that is on company levels. The guideline and principle are the same in each, but obviously, the realization requires various methods.

[Bossanyi] You mentioned that the new feature of the central program, and thus its strength, is its comprehensiveness and overall social view. What does it mean in practice?

[Pal] The educational and training plan for the "electronic age" has been finalized from the elementary schools to the universities, and in order to fulfill the plan, a significant amount of investments may be used in the next planning period. Much stronger emphasis will be put on electronics in manager training than before, and we will be looking for the various training channels, such as social initiatives and clubs. We will begin with retraining the workforce that will become available as a result of the spread of electronics: I also consider the dissemination of information as part of social preparations. In our efforts this will assist a wider democratization of society and will, at the same time, create a new organizaing force and basis for the various social and professional establishments.

Conditions for Dynamic Changes

[Bossanyi] So far the spread of electronics has been hindered by pigheaded attitudes and in many cases by economic (organizational, financial stimulatory) contradictions. Will this be changed by the central program?

[Pal] A significant breakthrough is expected. Among the many measures, I underline the point that in order to create suitable stimuli, the prices of electronic goods will be lowered and the customs duties on parts and equipment from capitalist imports will be reduced due to a revision -- that is, to adjustments to the world market trends. According to the program a preferential taxation (primarily in accumulative taxes) could be approved in the case of firms which introduce an outstanding technology in the country, in their investments for such purposes they may use the technical and technological funds with more flexibility.

[Bossanyi] Will this program provide for a new allocation in hard currency?

[Pal] No, it will not. However, priority will be given to foreign trade and credit policy, to modern methods and the spreading of electronics. Borrowing practices will be different. It must be realized that infrastructural development, or electronics technology that may be considered nonproductive, may also have a creative value and could in particular cases increase the compatibility of the end-product.

[Bossanyi] Would these preferences mean that the general rules of the game in business are too strict today and thus restrain the spread of electronics?

[Pal] We should not only talk about preferences, but rather about a purposely chosen -- still acceptable under the scope of normative regulations -- technical, development, and industrial preference system. The aim is to accelerate spread and utilization, which is in the interests of all of society and which, I think, is the most acceptable way to achieve the desired structural changes and a dynamic economy.

[Bossanyi] If the central efforts are enforced, would this reduce our lagging behind within a reasonable period of time?

[Pal] The program is not based on illusions but on reality. Our lag is too great. Precisely because of this, the first round is not aiming at a drawing abreast, but at limiting and finally stopping the increase in our backwardness.

10TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS, PAST TASKS ASSESSED

AU161220 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 4 Dec 85 pp 3-4

[Interview with Bogumil Ferensztajn, Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee first secretary, by Andrezej Wisniewski; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Wisniewski] What about tasks in connection with preparations for the 10th party congress?

[Ferensztajn] At the present stage of preparations, we are concerned with producing as accurate and conscientious an assessment as possible of what we have done for the implementation of the general line of the ninth party congress -- put into concrete terms by the Central Committee -- in all cells, and in primary and section party organizations and groups. We want to gain as accurate a picture as possible of all our practical achievements, especially those which creatively developed the main lines set out at the last party congress.

In our opinion, it is a matter of fundamental importance to determine the extent to which the totality of party activities has transformed the attitudes and political awareness of all party members. This is to determine what progress all of us have made in developing the system of active participation in party life, and to determine what motivates us and what obstacles remain and why.

From the development of intraparty contacts set out here, we know that shortcomings persist in certain areas of our activity. The question of the criteria used to determine the effectiveness of party work outght to be discussed in this context. I see the main yardstick as being the extent to which the party member, or party collective body, succeeds in winning the understanding and support of nonparty members under difficult situation?

We are not dreamers; we see reality as it is, and note the consequences of the previously overt and currently covert activities of the enemies of our party and socialism. The so-called whispered propaganda fueled from abroad does, after all, persist. Therefore, it does influence people's attitudes, and still has some influence on the attitudes of certain party and candidate members. We are trying to influence the attitudes and conduct of those around us; but in many instances those around us influence us. We do not pretend to be unaware of this, and we are developing definite countermeasures.

In general, we see the sources of frequently encountered failings as being: manifestations of passivity in the political and ideological struggle; inconsistency in the work of various party member teams at all organizational levels; and a still too narrow range of methods of conducting ideological work which effectively raises social awareness and the level of Marxist-Leninist knowledge, both within and outside the party, especially in the trade union movement and among youth.

The widely known problems faced by people living in such a large industrial agglomeration are also our problems, especially those concerning the environment, communications, housing provision and water supply. We are fighting these problems by taking resolute actions aimed at gradually improving this difficult situation; but I do not want to talk about these things in detail here. Besides, comrades in other parts of the country often have first-hand experience of these matters.

Developing the party organization in the right direction is our greatest concern. We are giving thought to and looking for innovative solutions in this area, an area of such importance for the party.

As far as the actual state of the voivodship party organization is concerned, I can say that on 31 November the organization numbered 251,350 members and candidate members. Workers comprise 50.3 percent of our membership. In November of this year, 534 comrades were accepted into the party as candidate members; and 4,586 more comrades have been accepted into the party as candidate members since the beginning of the year. Of this number, 60 percent were workers and almost half were young people.

We, the voivodship PZPR organization, see the entry of young workers into the party as a cause for satisfaction, and -- to leave no room for doubt -- a great responsibility. The essence of our frequently difficult work -- and there is no need to hide this fact -- is to impart experience and Marxist-Leninist conduct, to ensure dialectical continuity across ge[illegible]tions, and to evolve our socialist achievements in a creative manner.

The issues I have raised here will find expression in the proposals we will make at the 10th congress. Thank you.

TASKS DEFINED IN PLENUM ANNUAL PLAN RESOLUTION

LD261609 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 26 Dec 85

["Resolution" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 26 -- The 23rd PUWP CC plenary session adopted a resolution defining the party's tasks in pursuing the 1986 Central Annual Plan. Excerpts:

Progress in the economy -- steady and based primarily on the growth of effectiveness and conditioning Poland's further development and improvement in society's living conditions -- is the object of the party's permanent care.

The reaching of targets of the three-year plan is coming to an end. The Central Committee generally positively sizes up results attained in pursuing the plan's main goals. Production and national income rose to a higher degree than planned. The situation in the market improved essentially. Labour productivity increased and the use of raw materials and sources of energy improved. However, one cannot be satisfied with improvement in the effectiveness of management. Progress in balancing the economy is still unsatisfactory. Threats to development related to depreciation of production assets still occur.

In 1986, we should take a decisive step to consolidate hitherto positive tendencies of development and to overcome the still occurring weaknesses.

The strategic task of 1986 is to attain major improvement in the effectiveness of management, which should manifest itself primarily in reducing production costs and increasing labour productivity.

The government will prepare a comprehensive programme of actions to reduce energy and material consumption of development, to be an integral part of the national socio-economic plan, as part of work on the final shape of the 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan.

Under the conditions of small rise in manpower resources, rationalization of using them is an important task in the entire economy and the non-productive area.

The ability to create and use scientific and technological progress will be a decisive factor of long-term development.

The consistent realization of the long-term programme of scientific and technological cooperation of countries of the socialist community till the year 2000 adopted at the 41st session of the CMEA is a task of a fundamental, strategic scope. We should fully make use of the chance created by this programme to decrease Poland's technological dependence on capitalist countries and to overcome the policies of embargos and restrictions.

In agriculture and the foodstuffs economy the work of party links and organizations should focus on activities serving the increasingly better use of land and means of production, lifting professional qualifications and popularizing agrotechnological progress, upgrading farms to the level of the most efficient.

A rise in exports is a task of special importance. Increasing export capabilities and improving the efficiency of exports should be considered as an important criterion of the planning and programming of the developmental activities of enterprises.

The main path of solving developmental problems of the economy is putting into effect the decisions of the economic meetingof CMEA-member countries at the highest level held in May 1984 and using the wide possibilities which were created in the course of coordinating plans with countries of the socialist community.

Improving the efficiency of investing is a task of big significance. Investment outlays should be focused primarily on ventures of a modernizing character, of short time spans, bringing in a fast increase in production and an improvement in its technological level. The existing production potential requires greater exploitation.

Increasing the role of managerial cadres is a prerequisite to the improvement of efficiency.

The Central Committee speaks out for the further strengthening of the role of people's councils in setting the course of the socio-economic development of voivodships, cities and villages.

The Central Committee reaffirms its will to consistently realize economic reform. It is necessary to pay attention to the high effectiveness of its solutions.

The party will consistently support the development of crew self-governments and an increase in the participation of workers in various forms of managing economic activities.

The Central Committee approves the Political Bureau report and directs the tasks contained in it and in the final address of First Secretary of the PUWP CC Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to be implemented.

The Central Committee obliges its respective departments to elaborate in January 1986 a schedule of the realization of tasks arising from the debates and resolutions of the 23rd plenary session.

ARMY MEETING, DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESS REPORTED

AU191150 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 85 p 4

[Report on Army party aktiv assessment meeting and statement made by Romania's new defense minister, Colonel General Vasile Milea, at this meeting in bucharest 17 December]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of our Armed Forces, on 17 December participated in the assessment meeting of the basic party and command aktiv of the Army, which examined the Army's operational, combat, and political strategic preparedness.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Ion Coman, Constantin Olteanu, and Gheorghe Oprea.

Upon arrival at the military academy where the meeting took place, our party and state leader was welcomed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense, and by deputy ministers of national defense.

A military guard lined up in front of the academy presented arms, and the national anthem of the SR of Romania was played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's participation in this meeting was greeted with particular warmth and enthusiasm by all those present. They expressed the great esteem, love, and appreciation our Army, along with all our people, harbor for the beloved party and state leader and the supreme commander of our Armed Forces, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose name is directly linked to all great achievements registered in the past 20 years, which have gone down in history as an era of Romania's maximum prosperity. The audience gave prolonged ovations and cheers. There were enthusiastic chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Our esteem and pride-Ceausescu, Romania!" Young officers representing all types of branches and cadets from military scholls presented flowers to the supreme commander.

At the entrance of the academy hall, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was again welcomed with loud applause and cheers.

Opening the meeting, the minister of national defense said:

"Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of our Army:

"The basic party and command cadres participanting in this assessment meeting, together with all military personnel of our Army, on this occasion harbor sentiments of boundless joy and patriotic pride occasioned by your important presence at this meeting, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

"Please permit us to express our profound esteem and great appreciation for you, the most eminent son of the Romanian people, a hero among our nation's heroes, an ingenious leader of our national destiny, and brilliant personality of the present-day world whose name defines the glorious era opened by the historic ninth congress of our party, a name that entered the human conscience as a symbol of progress, freedom, and peace.

"The Romanian Army, like our entire nation, is very grateful to you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for your untiring and comprehensive activity devoted to the noble ideal of building socialism and communism on Romanian soil, and to socioeconomic development and the increasingly stronger affirmation of our national independence and sovereignty. We are also grateful for your constant concern with strengthening our homeland's defense capability.

"Your well-founded concept, according to which the protection of revolutionary achievements and defense of the country's territorial integrity are the cause and work of all people, and the national military doctrine whose excellent founder you are, are constantly placed at the basis of our Army's overall training and the training of all forces in our national defense system. Your generous guidelines and recommendations constantly guide the activity carried out by all our military personnel and are an inexhaustible source of energy and patriotic enthusiasm in the fulfilling of their military duties.

"I report that, in the spirit of the 13th party congress decisions and of the great exactingness mentioned by you in your extensive speeches to the recent party Central Committee plenum and to the Congress of Science and Education, those who took the floor at this assessment meeting examined -- responsibly and in a critical and self-critical spirit -- the activity carried out to implement the directive on our Army's military and political training in the 1981-85 period. The discussions demonstrated that in fulfilling the provisions included in this particularly important military-political document and based on your orders, Comrade Supreme Commander, the Army registered important successes in improving its combat capability, its military and political training, and in fulfilling the tasks devolving on it in our country's economic and sociopolitical activity.

"The discussions were also characterized by party combativeness toward failings and shortcomings that were obvious in that period. Proceeding from the level we have reached, from the experience we have gained, and from the conditions we have ensured, tangible proposals were made as to ways and means to commendably fulfill tasks set forth by the 13th party congress decisions and resulting from your new directive on our Army's military and political training in the 1986-90 period."

During this assessment meeting, the floor was taken by commanders, secretaries of political councils and party committees, chiefs of staff, engineers, and other military cadres, who stressed that the directive issued by the supreme commander has brought about great qualitative changes in the thinking and activity of cadres at all levels and has dynamized the process of stressing the qualitative aspects in the Army's combat and political training. The speakers also presented the results registered and experience gained in the training of troops in keeping with requirements of the directive, and stressed the progress registered in improving the combat capability of large and small units. Those who took the floor emphasized that on the basis of the principles of the current Romanian military doctrine and on recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, better cooperation was achieved with patriotic guards, with the units of the Ministry of Interior, and with local defense councils for joint training, exercises, and maneuvers. They also stressed the way in which the Army is fulfilling its economic tasks as well as the participation of military men in the overall political-ideological, scientific, and cultural life of our country.

In an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm and to loud cheers and ovations, the floor was taken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of our Armed Forces.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech was followed with keen interest and great patriotic pride and was repeatedly punctuated with loud applause and ovations. As always when he is among the military, our party and state leader was given prolonged cheers; thus, those present at the meeting reaffirmed their resolute determination to devote all their efforts, training, and experience to increasing the troops' combat strength in order to be ready at all times to fulfill -- together with other elements of the national defense system and with all our people -- the mission entrusted to them by the homeland, the party, and the supreme commander.

At the end of the meeting, the minister of national defense took the floor:

"Please permit me to voice the thoughts and sentiments of all the Army personnel and express our gratitude and boundless recognition for your participation in this meeting along with respectful thanks for your great assessments in connection with the Army, and for the guidelines and tasks you have put forward in your extensive speeches, which will constitute for all of us -- from soldier to general -- a great mobilizing program of work and revolutionary struggle.

" We report to you, Comrade Supreme Commander, that, continuing to base our activity on the RCP program, the 13th party congress decisions, other party documents, valuable recommendations made today, and your directive for 1986-90, we will consistently struggle to constantly improve the quality of our activity. We will spare no effort and use all our skill to increase the Army's combat and fighting capability and the competence of command, and to develop revolutionary and patriotic features, strengthen order and military discipline, improve concern for our assets, and fulfill to the letter the tasks set by you in connection with increasing our contribution to implementing the programs in the energy, irrigation, and other fields, being convinced that, as you have told us, the decisive factor in strengthening our homeland's defense capacity is its socioeconomic development.

" Please permit me to assure you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that in our overall activity, we, the military, like all working people, are inspired by the bright example set by you, the man who -- embodying the genius and virtues of the Romanian nation -- is serving with equal devotion the supreme interests of our nation, the cause of Romania's manysided prosperity, and the strengthening of its defense capacity.

"United with all our people in thought and sentiment, the military of our Army wish you from the bottom of their hearts a long life, much good health, and energy in work so as to lead the Romanian people with the same wisdom, boldness, and revolutionary enthusiasm along the road to socialism and communism.

"Inspired by these thoughts and sentiments, we want to renew in front of you our solemn pledge to commendably fulfill the mission entrusted to us, the orders given by you to be ready at all times to defend, together with the units of the Ministry of the Interior, the patriotic guards, the youth detachments, and with all our people, our socialist achievements and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our beloved homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

"Long live our comrade supreme commander!"

The assessment meeting ended in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and great patriotic pride. Those present at the meeting once again demonstrated their love, esteem, and recognition for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu upon his departure. They chanted long and loudly: "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!" "Ceausescu-peace!" and "Ceausescu-many happy returns!"

Thus, they reaffirmed the great devotion of the overall Army to the party and people and to the supreme commander, as well as the troops' complete adherence to the domestic and foreign policy promoted by the party and state in the drafting and implementation of which a decisive role is being played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They also reaffirmed their solemn commitment to firmly and faithfully serve the interests of the people and of our free and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES DPRK MINING OFFICIAL

AU241840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/12/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Tuesday, December 24, Hong Sik-hak, chairman of the extractive industry committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were highlighted and emphasis was placed on the deciding importance of summit talks and understandings for their manysided development. The possibilities were underscored to further expand and diversify those bonds and economic collaboration, in the extractive industry included.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS MEET, DISCUSS GUIDELINES

AU221718 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] A joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and the Council of the Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania [UCSAR] took place in Bucharest today. In a spirit of high exactingness and devotion, the meeting examined the political and organizational activity carried out by the UCY to implement orientations and guidelines given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning the revolutionary spirit of the youth's communist education, the politicl and organizational consolidation of the two organizations, the continuous improvement of the working style and methods, and UCY and UCSAR activities to mobilize students and pupils in acquiring a thorough professional training for work and life and to ensure their active and responsible participation in attaining the great targets for the fatherland's socioeconomic development established by the 13th party congress.

Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, participated in and addressed the meeting. Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, also took the floor.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and full communist and revolutionary endorsement, the participants adopted a telegram addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary and president of the Republic.

FINANCE COMMITTEE APPROVES BUDGET 'REBALANCING'

LD260312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- The second rebalancing of the federal budget for this year in the amount of 7.2 billion dinars was agreed upon this evening in the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. This means that the federal budget for this year will amount to a total of 697.4 billion dinars.

The additional 7.2 billion dinars is intended as additional funds for the less developed republics and Kosovo, on the basis of the conclusion of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. These funds will be secured from the contributions of the republics and provinces, because the federation's income sources have not only not exceeded the plan, but customs duties have registered a shortfall.

As far as the coordination of the federal budget for next year is concerned, progress has been achieved inasmuch as only two reservations still remain, on the part of Kosovo and Croatia: Kosovo, because the rate of allocations for additional funds for the less developed republics and Kosovo has not been agreed, which falls within the competence of another committee. Croatia, on the other hand, still maintains that the budget should be reduced and the necessary funds for stimulating exports guaranteed.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS FOREIGN EXCHANGE LAWS

LD262315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- In accordance with the decision that the dinar be the sole means of payment in the country, the Federal Executive Council (FEC) today, among other things, passed a decree on the organization and work of the unified foreign exchange market. The decision was also adopted that citizens can pay for specific services abroad in dinars, including the purchase of coupons for 200 liters of gasoline once a year when they undertake a journey in their own private car.

This evening's communique, issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information in connection with the FEC session, states:

The FEC at today's session, chaired by Janez Zemljaric, after consideration of the observations and suggestions of the delegation of the Assembly of the Republics and Provinces, adopted a draft resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country in 1986.

On the occasion of the report of the competent committee of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly, the council also determined positions on the development of the less well-developed republics and provinces from 1986 to 1990 and on the draft law on additional funds for the less developed republics and the Province of Kosovo in the next 5 years.

The council also adopted the draft decision on the aims and tasks of common new issue and monetary policy and the common bases of credit policy in 1986.

The FEC adopted a strategy for the technological development of the SFRY and sent it to the Yugoslav Assembly. The unified strategy for technological development is aimed at transforming existing production forces, building new production ones, and raising the quality and efficiency of the whole economy.

Our economy will be moving in the direction of significantly more intensive technical progress. Existing technology and energy sources will be modernized; new technology, energy sources, and new products will be mastered; and new production methods and the method of organizing and managing production will be introduced. In the draft strategy there is a resolute demand that in the technological development of our economy and society, we rely, to the greatest extent, on our own forces. Moving society toward solving basic economic problems, with the promulgation of the economic stabilization program, is possible with a stronger reliance on our own forces. Such a policy assumes full use of material, natural, and human potential and the activization of all self-managing subjects in order to generate the conditions for the permanent growth (?of production) in the international division of labor.

The strategy for technological development is based on the principle that technological development with other countries and international organizations should develop on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

One of the fundamental tasks of the development of scientific research activity is the advancement of economic development based on the application of the new technologies, with which technological progress would be realized in all economic spheres. On these bases our self-managing system acquires a more realistic basis and prospect for development.

On the basis of the law on foreign exchange operations, the FEC passed a decree on the organization and work of the unified foreign exchange market. This decree regulates more finely the conditions under which the business of buying and selling foreign exchange is carried out, both between authorized banks directly, and also at the interbank meeting, in which the National Bank of Yugoslavia also takes part.

The proposed solutions facilitate the implementation of the fundamental decisions in the law on foreign exchange operations that the dinar be the sole means of payment in the country and that the problems of meeting regular payment obligations to foreign countries be more easily solved.

The FEC also adopted a decision on the conditions in which citizens and the citizen as a legal entity can pay for certain services used abroad in dinars. These are: services in international travel which are carried out by a foreign person via the appropriate organization of associated labor, the representative of the foreign person, then, services to domestic tourist agencies for the costs of group travel abroad and for the purchase of coupons from the Yugoslav Automobile Federation for the payment for up to 200 liters of gasoline abroad, once a year, if the journey is undertaken privately by car.

These FEC decisions on the promulgation of the law on foreign exchange operations will be applicable from 1 January 1986.

The FEC adopted the draft law on changes and addenda to the law on authorship rights. These addenda make it possible that when there is no contract between the author and the beneficiary of a public production of literary or musical works, the authors' organization can realize a supplementary payment for authors of these works of an amount determined by these organizations by a general self-management act.

The council adopted a resolution abolishing the payment of duty on the import of specific equipment used in protective workshops for the rehabilitation, employment, and retraining of invalids.

The FEC adopted a number of decisions in the sphere of cadre policy and appointed Nedja Bodirog, currently assistant secretary of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, to the post of deputy director of the Federal Management Body for Commodity Reserves. Boris Konte, former director general of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, was appointed to the post of vice-governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Ranko Radulovic, hitherto Yugoslav ambassador to the Sovialist Republic of the Union of Burma, was appointed to the post of assistant federal secretary for foreign trade.

ENERGY PRICE 'DISPARITIES' TO BE REMC ED

LD262229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Planning Committee of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly this evening concluded the coordination of positions within its competence relating to the country's medium-term plan. The Serbian delegation accepted the latest proposal of the Federal Executive Council on removing energy price disparities. The final formula which is to be used in the plan says: In 1986 and 1987, and at the latest during 1988, disparities in prices for electrical energy, coal, and natural gas will be removed by means of even annual alterations.

GOVERNMENT, REPUBLICS AGREE ON MILITARY TRAINING

LD261912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- An agreement was signed in Belgrade today between the republican and provincial appropriate organs for national defense and education and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The agreement determines the common basis of the plans and programs for training young people for all-people's defense. The agreement also applies to members of the civil protection system, cadres in sociopolitical communities, communication units and reconnaissance services, and the service for alerting the population.

The 1982 federal law on all-people's defense and the SFRY Presidency's guidelines for training for all-people's defense issued in 1984 imposed the need for a uniform system for regulating the education and training for all-people's defense and social self-protection of all structures outside the Armed Forces. The basic objectives of the agreement are to establish the common goals, tasks, and substance of training; to introduce uniform textbooks and teaching equipment; to provide professional cadres for training and the development of training centers; to regulate the degree of responsibility and tasks of appropriate organs and organizations; and to establish a uniform system of assessing the results of the training and skills of all subjects in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

By signing of the agreement on the common basis for the training for all-people's defense, this area of particular social interest has gained an all-Yugoslav character. The conceptual-doctrinal approach to the process of preparing the population for defense has in this way been officially verified.

The agreement also establishes the common basis of the plans and programs for educating and training primary school children, school leavers, secondary vocational school students, and university students for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The agreement's provisions specify the ways in which the program's resolutions should be implemented and all-people's defense and social self-protection textbooks and manuals prepared and published throughout the country. The agreement also envisages the formation of an inter-republic and province operated professional coordinating body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the common basis, plans, and training programs.

According to the general view expressed by the republican and provincial appropriate organs and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the agreement has an exceptional importance for the further development of the preparations for the defense of the country. It regulates the common goals and training requirements, as well as all the other issues of significance for the training for all-people's defense and social self-protection. It will also provide further stimulus to the efforts to improve and intensify the training of all structures for all-people's defense in the coming period.

It is particularly important that the signing of the agreement coincides with the beginning of the initial stage in the implementation of the medium-term plan of the country's socio-economic development and of the activities in preparing for the 13th LCY Congress and the congresses and conferences of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

On behalf of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense the agreement was signed by Lieutenant Colonel General Slavko Maricevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense.

SERBIAN SECRETARY ON ARRESTED KOSOVO IRREDENTISTS

AU261954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] From this morning's discussions at the separate sessions of the Serbian Assembly chambers we have selected the reply to a delegate's question put forth at the previous session of the Sociopolitical Chamber. The question referred to meager reports on the arrest of a large group of people in Kosovo who, according to reports published, were said to be members of Albanian irredentist groups.

Here is the reply by Svetomir Lalovic, republican secretary for internal affairs:

[Begin Lalovic recording] The activities of the members of these organizations were directed at consolidating and transforming the existing illegal organizations and groups in the country and emigre organizations into a unified movement, a so-called national front for a Kosovo Republic, with the aim of growing into a mass movement and becoming a parallel political force in Kosovo and in other parts of the country inhabited by members of the Albanian nationality.

So far, in the course of the investigations, it has been established that the said organizations possessed statutes and programs of activities, elaborate directions about illegal work, and a ramified organizational structure and network. In addition to activities dealing with indoctrinating and recruiting as large a mass of members as possible, the members of the uncovered organizations in Kosovo and in other parts of the country carried out several instances of printing and distributing pamphlets and leaflets as well as emigre and other hostile press items brought in from abroad. A member of the organization also planted an explosive device in the building of the Urosevac communal assembly.

According to information obtained in the investigation so far, close links exist between the most active members of these illegal organizations and the leading members of the emigre organization PASRJ [acronym as heard, expansion unknown] which works abroad on an identical platform with the aim of uniting the nationalist irredentist activities against the SR of Serbia and the SFRY as a whole.

The professional structure of those against whom criminal charges have been filed is as follows: 38 students, 10 educational workers, 3 engineers, 10 workers, 2 economists, 1 lawyer, 6 high school graduates, 2 administrative officials, 1 technician, 1 militiaman, and 1 pensioner. [end recording]

MONTENEGRO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS CONSTITUTION CHANGES

LD261820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Titograd, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- After a public debate which lasted for several months, the Montenegro Assembly today adopted the proposed amendments to the republic's Consitution which, according to the general view, should contribute to a more efficient functioning of the political system and should heighten the degree of responsibility to be borne by all factors in the process of delegate decision-making.

Changes have also been made in connection with the duration of terms for social and public posts. Presidents of the republican and municipal assemblies will be elected for a 2-year term with a possibility of reelection. This also applies to the president of the republic's Executive Council. Under the adopted amendments the candidate for president of the Executive Council will have the right to take part in the formation of the republic's "government." It is believed that this will contribute to the more efficient and homogenous work of the assembly's top executive body.

In the future, the republic's Presidency will have seven members, two fewer than at present.

The Presidency's president will be elected for a 2-year term without the possibility of reelection.

Delegates to the Montenegro Assembly today also adopted a constitutional law which determines both the period of time within which new constitutional resolutions can come into effect and the deadlines for adjusting the republic's legal provisions and other general documents to the adopted amendment to the constitution.

CROAT ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENT, ADOPTS BUDGET

LD261547 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] At today's session of the Croatian Assembly chambers, delegates adopted the resolution on the policy of the socioeconomic development of Croatia, the balance of funds for general social and common needs, and the budget for Croatia for next year.

At a joint session of the Croatian Assembly chambers Ema Derosi-Bjelajac was elected president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia.

SERBIAN SAWP FIGURE ON ELECTIONS' SIGNIFICANCE

LD171439 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1542 GMT 14 Dec 85

[By Mirjana Mastilovic]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 14 (TANJUG) -- Qualified and capable cadres, people committed to socialism and prepared to take on new and difficult tasks, will be elected at the forthcoming elections for delegate assemblies and leadership members of Yugoslavia's largest socio-political organization -- the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

This was stated recently by Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Socialist Alliance of Serbia, one of the six republics in the Yugoslav federation. He particularly noted the exceptional importance of the elections and their democratic nature.

In Trifunovic's view, only the most capable cadres can ensure the overcoming of the current economic crisis, halt the falling standard of living recorded over the past few years and secure the further development of socialist self-management.

Urging the further democratization of cadre polity, Trifunovic stressed in a talk conducted at the editorial offices of the POLITIKA (?paper) that more workers, young people and women will be elected at the forthcoming polls. People truly committed to socialism who are not members of the League of Communists, as well as more scientific and creative workers and artists will be among the candidates to be put forward in greater number than in previous years.

In view of the fact that a larger number of political posts will be filled by younger, proven people from work organizations, institutes, universities etc, it must be ensured that they can return to their work organization after their term of office is completed.

Trifunovic pointed to the need for basing the entire election procedure on the broad possibility of proposing candidates for local posts but also top posts in the republics and the federation.

SPEECHES, RECEPTIONS COMMEMORATE ARMY DAY

Vlajkovic Congratulates Troops

LD211513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency has congratulated the soldiers, cadets, officers, and civilians serving in the Armed Forces of the SFRY on the Yugoslav's People's Army Day -- 22 December.

"In the jubilee year of the victory over fascism, the liberation of the country and the proclamation of the Republic, the members of the Armed Forces, working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are marking the day of the formation of their army as another important date in its rich revolutionary history."

"In the 40 years of peacetime development, our Armed Forces have achieved great results thanks to your self-sacrificing dedication and successful leadership. Brought up on the gains of our revolution, in brotherhood and unity, and the spirit of Yugoslav socialist patriotism, you have through your responsible work contributed to the Armed Forces, as the strike force of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, being prepared and determined at any moment to defend the freedom, independence, sovereignty, and social system of the SFRY, which is founded on socialist self-management and the equality of nations and nationalities.

"The firm unity of the Armed Forces with the people, established during the revolution, enriched and consolidated during the postwar development of our society under the leadership of the LCY with Tito at its head -- this is the irreplaceable basis on which the strength of our defense will continue to develop in future as well.

"For the result achieved in the military development of the units, in the improvement of the work of the institutions and headquarters of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense this year, the SFRY Presidency commends you with the confidence that you will continue in the future to honorably and worthily carry out your tasks and duties."

Mamula, Vlajkovic Speak

LD220405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1057 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today in the Palace of the Federation, President Radovan Vlajkovic and members of the SFRY Presidency received a delegation of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The reception was also attended by top officials of the federation.

On behalf of the Armed Forces, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula congratulated the SFRY Presidency on Yugoslav People's Army Day and said:

"In their 45 years of existence our Armed Forces have developed into a modern armed force. We have successfully carried out all essential tasks, thanks above all to the firm moral and political unity, high degree of responsibility, and exemplary dedication of the members of the Armed Forces. We have significantly improved the firepower, maneuver capability, and overall capacity of the Armed Forces, and secured a stable situation within the units and security on our borders. This year's military parade and technical assembly showed a part of that capability and the possibilities of our country for independently arming and equipping its Armed Forces. We regard as a particularly great success the preservation of the ideo-political unity of the army structure following Tito's course and program and the policy of the LCY.

"The members of the Armed Forces have invested and are investing efforts to meet the forthcoming 13th congress with the greatest possible results and to be ready consistently to put into effect its decisions. They are ready to guarantee for our working class, working people and citizens a free and peaceful socialist self-managing development, on the foundations of Tito's works, the ideas and lessons of which remain our permanent guide."

President Radovan Vlajkovic expressed his thanks for the greetings and, in the name of the SFRY Presidency, congratulated the guests and all the members of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia for Yugoslav People's Army Day.

"This year's holiday of our army," said President Vlajkovic, "is a celebration for us of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and liberation of the country and the 40th anniversary of the declaration of the republic. Proud of our own accomplishment of national and social liberation and the results of the social and material transformation of the country in the last four decades, we are unhesitatingly continuing along Tito's path of socialist self-management development and the equality of all the nations and nationalities of our country.

"After the victory of the revolution, too, in all of the last 40 years the Yugoslav People's Army, in addition to preserving our freedom and independence, was in the front line of the struggle for the construction of the country. Our army has been a great architect, and has left behind the marks of its construction work throughout the country. Hundreds of kilometers of roads, bridges, factories and other valuable building works are its achievement. It has educated in its ranks many generations of young people and stimulated a high patriotic consciousness in them; today they are bearing the brunt of the construction and development of our society.

"On the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation, our army has something to show for itself and to the people and the world, to demonstrate what it is and what it can achieve.

"The present state of our Armed Forces, their war-readiness and moral-political unity, is an important factor in the stability of our country and a powerful social force which will frustrate every hostile attempt to endanger Yugoslav territory, freedom, and independence. That is why today we are, despite the economic difficulties, earmarking for our army and Armed Forces as much funding as we currently are able, so that we can at any moment successfully oppose any aggression.

"The majority of active officers in the Armed Forces today are of the post-war generation. Among them are officers with the ranks of general and admiral, who, in view of the natural changeover of generations, are taking over responsibility for the further construction and development of the Armed Forces and their militant traditions. They are adorned with the same virtues as those of Tito's fighters and officers, those who participated in the creation of our army and its post-war buildup, who honorably executed their patriotic and communist duties.

"The situation in the world is not favorable. Tension, the arms race, war zones and economic crisis characterize contemporary international relations. All this worries us, especially military-political trends throughout the Mediterranean area. I emphasize this because the Mediterranean region is increasingly becoming an area toward which the focus of confrontation between the blocs and the big powers is shifting; this has a direct reflection on the military-political position of our country.

"Without underestimating the influence of the foreign factor, our military-political position in the future too, will depend to the greatest extent on the internal economic and political stability of the country. So from this point of view as well, we must be conscious of our responsibilities for carrying out the policies and tasks of economic stabilization.

"The SFRY Presidency has just recently come out with its assessments of the present situation and stances on ways of overcoming the difficulties. There can be no more vacillation. Decisive action must be taken and we must be united in this, because only in this way can we be sure of success."

"At the same time, only in this way can we silence opponents of our system and our revolution, who have raised their head and are making themselves heard, presumably thinking that we are weakened and preoccupied with economic difficulties and that we will not have the strength or the time to fight them. They do not even stop at open attacks on members of our army. These attacks very greatly disturb our unity and the strength of Yugoslavia. By engaging all forces and taking all measures -- ideo-political and others -- we must prevent enemies from causing the decay of our youth, and certain young people from inciting members of our army. We will not allow this at any price.

"The moral-political unity of members of the Armed Forces is not only very good but, I would say, is also at a very high level. This is significant because our army shares the fate and difficulties of the peoples from which it sprung, but also itself greatly contributes to the surmounting of the difficulties in which we find ourselves. In this, too, among other things, the unity of the army and the people is expressed," said Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Mamula Receives Award

LD211438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 DEC (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SFRY has awarded Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor for his "exceptional services and results in furthering the development of the Armed Forces and all-people's defense, for his contribution to the preservation and strengthening of the security and independence of the SFRY, for his many years of revolutionary work, and for his important contribution to the socialist self-managing construction of the country."

Branko Mamula was presented with the order by President Radovan Vlajkovic at a ceremony in the Palace of the Federation on the occasion of Yugoslav People's Army Day. He said: "With this high award our society gives recognition to Comrade Mamula for his contribution to the construction and development of our army and Armed Forces. It gives recognition for his participation and contribution in the victory of our revolution, the building of Tito's Yugoslavia, the development of socialist self-managing social relations, and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

"Branko Mamula entered our revolution as a young man. He began as one of the first fighters in the national liberation war, and grew into and stood among the ranks of the most prominent officers of our national liberation army and the Yugoslav People's Army. He is not only a successful soldier, but also a good communist and sociopolitical worker who takes an active and creative part in implementing the goals and tasks of the LC and our society. We know him as a decisive and consistent fighter for a united, strong, and independent Yugoslavia as a socialist and self-managing community of free people and equal nations and nationalities.

"Branko Mamula is also a man of great human qualities which he has skillfully conveyed to his young colleagues. Because of this Branko Mamula enjoys great respect and admiration among the Yugoslav public, among all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia."

Expressing his thanks for this high award, Branko Mamula said that although it was awarded to him personally, he accepts it as recognition of the entire army collective. He said that he was able to successfully carry out all his tasks only with the assistance of all his associates. Addressing all generals and admirals, those present at the ceremony and those not present, he stressed that they are military leaders of great personal ability, high ideals and patriotic awareness.

Macedonia's Readiness Praised

LD192132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Skopje, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- The year which is almost behind us in defense preparation of the SR of Macedonia will be marked as a year in which yet one more step forward has been made in organizing, preparing, and training all subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This is the (?success) of the full involvement of all organized forces which are involved in realizing Tito's visionary concept of all people's defense on a mass scale and [word indistinct].

This was pointed out by Lt Col Gen Nikola Kastratovic, republican secretary for national defense, at a meeting with the journalists of the section for all-people's defense, security and social self-protection of the Association of Macedonian Journalists, in connection with 22 December, Yugoslav People's Army Day in Skopje today.

Almost among all organs, organizations and communities, he stressed, better conditions for a more successful implementation of mobilization and successful work in case of war have been created, while through planned and organized training of youth and population we have improved the combat readiness of a great number of people who in case of need would be in a position to successfully defend their country.

In the area of civil defense, as well, solid results have been achieved. They are reflected in better organization, equipment, training, and drill for defense and rescue of people and material goods.

The new year lies before us, and with it new tasks which we shall, I am convinced, successfully carry out as we have in the past, Lt Col Gen Nikola Kastratovic, republican secretary for national defense, said in conclusion.

Vojvodina Military Well-Trained

LD230217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- An entire system of training all structures of all-people's defense, whose main feature is its mass character, is developing in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Several hundred thousand working people are being trained every year, and the response has always been very good, which signifies that this is needed and necessary. This is said in an interview with Major General Zivko Blagojev, provincial secretary for national defense, and Rear Admiral Ivan Veselinovic, commandant of the territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, have given to Novi Sad television in connection with the Yugoslav People's Army Day.

In the interview it is further said that the socialization of all-people's defense in Vojvodina has become the established practice in the work of assemblies, sociopolitical organs, administration organs, self-managing organs, and sociopolitical organizations.

In response to the question of how economic stabilization is being implemented within the framework of all-people's defense, the high-ranking army officers stressed that the army shared the fate of society as a whole and based its development on its possibilities. Funds for the development of all-people's defense are used in such a way that they could be useful in peacetime as well.

For example, the development of an institute for blood transfusion, which is necessary for war needs, is of enormous significance in peacetime. This is how we should regard things such as the system of logistics and its development, or planting of forests and nature protection. It is said in the interview that young people in multinational Vojvodina have a great interest for education in military schools and for service in the Armed Forces. This interest is even more conspicuous for secondary military schools, although the response in military acedemies as a whole is satisfactory as well. It is noticed, however, that interest is uneven.

Serbian Officers Meet High Standards

LD191612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- Reserve officers' attitude toward the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection and toward their commitments regarding the ideo-political and military and professional training as a whole is very satisfactory. This was stressed at today's session of the Republican Conference of the Federal Association of Reserve Officers of Serbia. The session was presided over by Jovan Manassijevic.

Over 150,000 members of this organization are taking an active part in the work and tasks related to all-people's defense. Reserve officers are also involved in carrying out various defense tasks in socio-political communities and in work organizations and local communities, in particular.

At the session today the republican conference also discussed the task of forumlating the reserve officer's moral image. This issue has become topical as a result of accumulated social problems: unemployment, economic instability, and various attacks on socially-owned property. However, only 0.3 percent of the federation's entire membership has come into conflict with either the League of Communists or the law.

It was stated that the reserve officers' moral and political image was very favorable and at the necessary level. During the debate, reserve officers called for much stricter legal measures against those who seize socially owned property or commit any other kind of crime. Taking part in the debate Zika Radojlovic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee and of the Serbian SAWP republican conference, stressed that under the burden of economic and other difficulties the issues of spotless reputation and personal honesty become even more important, not only for reserve officers but also for every official and member of the League of Communists.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO GDR ON DEATH OF HOFFMANN

AU171323 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent on behalf of the Presidium as well as on his own behalf, a telegram of condolences to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, following the death of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense of the GDR.

The telegram states that the death of Heinz Hoffmann, who was known for his fighting in Spain, and who was known as an antifascist and an outstanding army commander of the GDR, represents a great loss for the SED.